**In the claims**

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

$$X(B)_m \qquad (I)$$

wherein

X is an m-valent unit and

B are identical or different and denote K–R, wherein

K is a bond or is $A^1$–($A^2$–$A^3$)$_k$–sp, wherein

$A^1$ is $(CH_2)_t Y(CH_2)_u$, wherein

Y is >C=O, >NH, –O–, –S– or a bond,

t is an integer from 0 to 6 and

u is an integer from 0 to 6,

($A^2$–$A^3$) can be any $A^2$ and any $A^3$ in any combination,

$A^2$ is –NHCO–, –CONH–, –OCONH– or SCONH–, or –CO–,

$A^3$ is $(CH_2)_r$, $O(CH_2)_r$, $NH(CH_2)_r$, $S(CH_2)_r$ or –(CHQ)–, wherein

r is an integer from 1 to 6 and

Q is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,

sp is a divalent spacer or a bond, and

k is an integer from 5 to 100, and

R is hydrogen or a ligand suitable for specific bonding to a receptor; and

m is at least 2,

with the proviso that

(1) in the compound at least one R is not hydrogen,

(2) there are at least two K that are not a bond, and

(3) X, B and m are so selected that an intermolecular association of the K in liquid phase by the formation of hydrogen bonds is possible, with formation of aggregates that present on the surface a plurality of R that are not hydrogen, and

(4) the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 20,000.

2. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 4,000.

3. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein

m is an integer from 2 to 4, and

X is $CH_{4-m}$, $NH_{3-m}$, $N^+H_{4-m}$, >P– (when m = 3), $>P^+<$ (when m = 4), >B– (when m = 3), a linear atom group $C_2H_{6-m}$, $>CH(CH_2)_zCH<$, >C=C<, >N–N<, $>N(CH_2)_zN<$ wherein z = 2 - 6, when m = 4), a carbocyclic atom group $C_6H_{6-m}$, $C_6H_{12-m}$, or a heterocyclic atom group $C_3N_3$ (when m = 3), $C_4N_2$ (when m = 4).

4. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein there are at least 3 K.

5. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein at least two R are not hydrogen.

6. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein at least three R are not hydrogen.

7. (canceled)

8. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein the ligand R is sialic acid, sialyl lactose, sialyl lactosamine, lactose, mannose, Galα1-3Gal, Galα1-3(Fucα1-2)Gal, GalNAcα1-3(Fucα1-2)Gal, Neu5Acα2-6GalNAc, $SiaLe^A$, $SiaLe^X$, $HSO_3Le^A$, $HSO_3Le^X$, Galα1-3Galβ1-4GlcNAc, Galα1-3Galβ1-4Glc, $HSO_3$GlcAβ1-3Galβ1-4GlcNAc, N-acetyl-lactosamine or polylactosamine, or wherein the ligand R is sialic acid benzyl glycoside, $HSO_3$GlcAβ1-3Gal, $HSO_3$GlcAβ1-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-3Galβ1-4Glc, GalNAcα, GalNAcα1-

3(Fucα1-2)Galβ1-4GlcNAc, Galα1-3(Fucα1-2)Galβ1-4GlcNAc, $HSO_3$(Sia)$Le^X$, $HSO_3$(Sia)$Le^A$, $Le^Y$, GlcNAcβ1-6(GlcNAcβ1-3)Galβ1-4Glc, GalNAcβ1-4(Neu5Acα2-3)Galβ1-4Glc, mannose-6-phosphate, GalNAcβ1-4GlcNAc, oligo-sialic acid, N-glycolylneuraminic acid, Galα1-4Galβ1-4Glc, or Galα1-4Galβ1-4GlcNAc.

9. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein

m is an integer from 2 to 4,

X is $CH_{4-m}$,

$A^1$ is $CH_2$,

$A^2$ is NHCO,

$A^3$ is $CH_2$,

k is 8,

sp is $(CH_2)_3CONHCH_2CONHC_6H_4$-4-$CH_2O$– and

R is Neu5Acα2-6Galβ1-4GlcNAc.

10. (currently amended) An aggregate of the general formula (II):

$$\{X(B)_m\}_n \qquad (II)$$

wherein $X(B)_m$ may be identical or different and denote a compound of the general formula (I),

$$X(B)_m \qquad (I)$$

wherein

X is an m-valent unit and

B are identical or different and denote K–R, wherein

K is a bond or is $A^1$–$(A^2$–$A^3)_k$–sp, wherein

$A^1$ is $(CH_2)_t Y(CH_2)_u$, wherein

Y is >C=O, >NH, –O–, –S– or a bond,

t is an integer from 0 to 6 and

u is an integer from 0 to 6,

<u>$(A^2$–$A^3)$ can be any $A^2$ and any $A^3$ in any combination,</u>

$A^2$ is –NHCO–, –CONH–, –OCONH– or SCONH–, or –CO–,

$A^3$ is $(CH_2)_r$, $O(CH_2)_r$, $NH(CH_2)_r$, $S(CH_2)_r$ or $-(CHQ)-$, wherein

r is an integer from 1 to 6 and

Q is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,

sp is a divalent spacer or a bond, and

k is an integer from 5 to 100, and

R is hydrogen or a ligand suitable for specific bonding to a receptor; and

m is at least 2,

with the proviso that

(1) in the compound at least one R is not hydrogen,

(2) there are at least two K that are not a bond, and

(3) X, B and m are so selected that an intermolecular association of the K in liquid phase by the formation of hydrogen bonds is possible, with formation of aggregates that present on the surface a plurality of R that are not hydrogen, and

(4) the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 20,000, and

n is from 2 to 100,000,

and wherein $X(B)_m$ are non-covalently bonded.

11. (previously presented) An aggregate according to claim 10 having a leaf-like, linear, cyclic, polycyclic, polyhedral, spherical or dendritic structure.

12. (currently amended) An aggregate according to claim 10 of two or more different compounds comprising a compound of the general formula (I)

$$X(B)_m \qquad (I)$$

wherein

X is an m-valent unit and

B are identical or different and denote K–R, wherein

K is a bond or is $A^1-(A^2-A^3)_k-sp$, wherein

$A^1$ is $(CH_2)_tY(CH_2)_u$, wherein

Y is >C=O, >NH, –O–, –S– or a bond,

t is an integer from 0 to 6 and

u is an integer from 0 to 6,

$(A^2–A^3)$ can be any $A^2$ and any $A^3$ in any combination,

$A^2$ is –NHCO–, –CONH–, –OCONH– or SCONH–, or –CO–,

$A^3$ is $(CH_2)_r$, $O(CH_2)_r$, $NH(CH_2)_r$, $S(CH_2)_r$ or –(CHQ)–, wherein

r is an integer from 1 to 6 and

Q is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,

sp is a divalent spacer or a bond, and

k is an integer from 5 to 100, and

R is hydrogen or a ligand suitable for specific bonding to a receptor; and

m is at least 2,

with the proviso that

(1) in the compound at least one R is not hydrogen,

(2) there are at least two K that are not a bond, and

(3) X, B and m are so selected that an intermolecular association of the K in liquid phase by the formation of hydrogen bonds is possible, with formation of aggregates that present on the surface a plurality of R that are not hydrogen, and

(4) the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 20,000.

13. (canceled)

14. (previously presented) A method according to claim 27, further comprising adding a concentrated salt solution, changing the pH or the temperature, or adding organic solvents.

15. (currently amended) A method for changing the structure of an aggregate of the general formula (II)

$$\{X(B)_m\}_n \qquad (II)$$

wherein $X(B)_m$ may be identical or different and denote a compound of the general formula (I),

$$X(B)_m \qquad (I)$$

wherein

X is an m-valent unit and

B are identical or different and denote K–R, wherein

K is a bond or is $A^1$–($A^2$–$A^3$)$_k$–sp, wherein

$A^1$ is $(CH_2)_t Y(CH_2)_u$, wherein

Y is >C=O, >NH, –O–, –S– or a bond,

t is an integer from 0 to 6 and

u is an integer from 0 to 6,

($A^2$–$A^3$) can be any $A^2$ and any $A^3$ in any combination,

$A^2$ is –NHCO–, –CONH–, –OCONH– or SCONH–, or –CO–,

$A^3$ is $(CH_2)_r$, $O(CH_2)_r$, $NH(CH_2)_r$, $S(CH_2)_r$ or –(CHQ)–, wherein

r is an integer from 1 to 6 and

Q is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,

sp is a divalent spacer or a bond, and

k is an integer from 5 to 100, and

R is hydrogen or a ligand suitable for specific bonding to a receptor; and

m is at least 2,

with the proviso that

(1) in the compound at least one R is not hydrogen,

(2) there are at least two K that are not a bond, and

(3) X, B and m are so selected that an intermolecular association of the K in liquid phase by the formation of hydrogen bonds is possible, with formation of aggregates that present on the surface a plurality of R that are not hydrogen, and

(4) the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 20,000, and

n is from 2 to 100,000,

and wherein $X(B)_m$ are non-covalently bonded,

further comprising adding a concentrated salt solution, changing the temperature or the pH and/or adding urea, trifluoroethanol or peptides.

16. (previously presented) A method according to claim 27 further comprising increasing the specific physiological activities of molecules by incorporating a radical R into a compound of the general formula (I).

17. (canceled)

18. (currently amended) A method of treating diseases arising from inflammation, viral and bacterial infections, influenza viruses, selectin-mediated inflammatory processes, tumour metastases, or in the neutralisation of antibodies in autoimmune disorders and transplants; said method comprising administering a compound of the general formula (I)

$$X(B)_m \qquad (I)$$

wherein

X is an m-valent unit and

B are identical or different and denote K–R, wherein

K is a bond or is $A^1$–($A^2$–$A^3$)$_k$–sp, wherein

$A^1$ is $(CH_2)_t Y(CH_2)_u$, wherein

Y is >C=O, >NH, –O–, –S– or a bond,

t is an integer from 0 to 6 and

u is an integer from 0 to 6,

($A^2$–$A^3$) can be any $A^2$ and any $A^3$ in any combination,

$A^2$ is –NHCO–, –CONH–, –OCONH– or SCONH–, or –CO–,

$A^3$ is $(CH_2)_r$, $O(CH_2)_r$, $NH(CH_2)_r$, $S(CH_2)_r$ or –(CHQ)–, wherein

r is an integer from 1 to 6 and

Q is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,

sp is a divalent spacer or a bond, and

k is an integer from 5 to 100, and

R is hydrogen or a ligand suitable for specific bonding to a receptor; and

m is at least 2,

with the proviso that

(1) in the compound at least one R is not hydrogen,

(2) there are at least two K that are not a bond, and

(3) X, B and m are so selected that an intermolecular association of the K in liquid phase by the formation of hydrogen bonds is possible, with formation of aggregates that present on the surface a plurality of R that are not hydrogen, and

(4) the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 20,000; or

administering into an aggregate of the general formula (II)

$$\{X(B)_m\}_n \qquad (II)$$

wherein

$X(B)_m$ may be identical or different and denote a compound of the general formula (I), and

n is from 2 to 100,000,

and wherein $X(B)_m$ are non-covalently bonded.

19. (canceled)

20. (previously presented) A method according to claim 18 further comprising preparing functionalized molecular surfaces.

21. (canceled)

22. (canceled)

23. (currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I),

$$X(B)_m \qquad (I)$$

wherein

X is an m-valent unit and

B are identical or different and denote K–R, wherein

K is a bond or is $A^1$–($A^2$–$A^3$)$_k$–sp, wherein

$A^1$ is $(CH_2)_t Y(CH_2)_u$, wherein

Y is >C=O, >NH, –O–, –S– or a bond,

t is an integer from 0 to 6 and

u is an integer from 0 to 6,

$(A^2–A^3)$ can be any $A^2$ and any $A^3$ in any combination,

$A^2$ is –NHCO–, –CONH–, –OCONH– or SCONH–, or –CO–,

$A^3$ is $(CH_2)_r$, $O(CH_2)_r$, $NH(CH_2)_r$, $S(CH_2)_r$ or –(CHQ)–, wherein

r is an integer from 1 to 6 and

Q is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,

sp is a divalent spacer or a bond, and

k is an integer from 5 to 100, and

R is hydrogen or a ligand suitable for specific bonding to a receptor; and

m is at least 2,

with the proviso that

(1) X, B and m are so selected that an intermolecular association of the K in liquid phase is possible, especially under aqueous conditions, by the formation of hydrogen bonds, with formation of aggregates, and

(2) the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 20,000, especially less than 4000.

24–26. (canceled)

27. (currently amended) A method of preparing an aggregate comprising:

preparing a compound of the general formula (II)

$$\{X(B)_m\}_n \qquad (II)$$

wherein

$X(B)_m$ may be identical or different and denote a compound of the general formula (I),

$$X(B)_m \qquad (I)$$

wherein

X is an m-valent unit and

B are identical or different and denote K–R, wherein

K is a bond or is $A^1–(A^2–A^3)_k–sp$, wherein

$A^1$ is $(CH_2)_tY(CH_2)_u$, wherein

Y is >C=O, >NH, –O–, –S– or a bond,

t is an integer from 0 to 6 and

u is an integer from 0 to 6,

$(A^2–A^3)$ can be any $A^2$ and any $A^3$ in any combination,

$A^2$ is –NHCO–, –CONH–, –OCONH– or SCONH–, or –CO–,

$A^3$ is $(CH_2)_r$, $O(CH_2)_r$, $NH(CH_2)_r$, $S(CH_2)_r$ or –(CHQ)–, wherein

r is an integer from 1 to 6 and

Q is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,

sp is a divalent spacer or a bond, and

k is an integer from 5 to 100, and

R is hydrogen or a ligand suitable for specific bonding to a receptor; and

m is at least 2,

with the proviso that

(1) in the compound at least one R is not hydrogen,

(2) there are at least two K that are not a bond, and

(3) X, B and m are so selected that an intermolecular association of the K in liquid phase by the formation of hydrogen bonds is possible, with formation of aggregates that present on the surface a plurality of R that are not hydrogen, and

(4) the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 20,000, and

n is from 2 to 100,000,

and wherein $X(B)_m$ are non-covalently bonded.

28. (currently amended) A method of preparing a therapeutic drug comprising: preparing the compound of the general formula (I)

$$X(B)_m \qquad (I)$$

wherein

X is an m-valent unit and

B are identical or different and denote K–R, wherein

K is a bond or is $A^1–(A^2–A^3)_k–sp$, wherein

$A^1$ is $(CH_2)_tY(CH_2)_u$, wherein

Y is >C=O, >NH, –O–, –S– or a bond,

t is an integer from 0 to 6 and

u is an integer from 0 to 6,

$(A^2–A^3)$ can be any $A^2$ and any $A^3$ in any combination,

$A^2$ is –NHCO–, –CONH–, –OCONH– or SCONH–, or –CO–,

$A^3$ is $(CH_2)_r$, $O(CH_2)_r$, $NH(CH_2)_r$, $S(CH_2)_r$ or –(CHQ)–, wherein

r is an integer from 1 to 6 and

Q is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl or aryl group,

sp is a divalent spacer or a bond, and

k is an integer from 5 to 100, and

R is hydrogen or a ligand suitable for specific bonding to a receptor; and

m is at least 2,

with the proviso that

(1) in the compound at least one R is not hydrogen,

(2) there are at least two K that are not a bond, and

(3) X, B and m are so selected that an intermolecular association of the K in liquid phase by the formation of hydrogen bonds is possible, with formation of aggregates that present on the surface a plurality of R that are not hydrogen, and

(4) the molar mass of the fragment $X(K)_m$ is less than 20,000; or

preparing the compound of the general formula (II):

$$\{X(B)_m\}_n \qquad \text{(II)}$$

wherein

$X(B)_m$ may be identical or different and denote a compound of the general formula (I), and

n is from 2 to 100,000,

and wherein $X(B)_m$ are non-covalently bonded; and

a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

29. (canceled)